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No. 1091

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INTERNATIONAL

ALARMING CHANGE IN NORWAY'S SECURITY POLICY NOTED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by A. Mozgovoy: "The Pentagon Throws the Lasso"]

[Text] The state secretaries of the Norwegian Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defense recently made a voyage to the other shore of the Atlantic. In Washington they discussed the details of an agreement to place American armament in Norway. In December this agreement is to be signed by representatives of the two nations during the next regular session of the NATO Council in Brussels.

Why has it become necessary to have depots of heavy armament designated for outfitting an American marine brigade in Norway? In answer to this question Oslo's ruling circles reiterate directly what they have been told to say by representatives of the Pentagon: "To repel a likely Soviet attack." This provoking and irritating argument has convinced few in Norway, however. The general public believes that realization of the plan, worked out in the bowels of the American Defense Department, will undermine the most important principles underlying the nation's defense policy.

It is well known that Norway has committed itself not to allow foreign military bases or atomic weapons on its territory in peacetime. These principles are now being buried in oblivion. "Weapons depots are nothing other than bases," states Norwegian General W. Kristi. Furthermore, nuclear ammunition may also be located at these bases, since the artillery weapons of the U.S. Marines fire projectiles with atomic warheads.

The Norwegian newspaper DAGBLADET recently reported another alarming fact. Attributing the information to a Pentagon source, it wrote that the United States intends to transfer to Norway 40 FB-111 bombers outfitted with nuclear bombs and missiles. "When we asked whether nuclear weapons were carried by aircraft which had previously conducted exercises in Norway," the newspaper states, "we were told that these aircraft are equipped with nuclear weapons and would have to be reequipped for the installation of conventional weapons. For reasons of combat readiness such a reequipping would not be expedient for the exercises conducted." In other words, the Pentagon had already placed its nuclear weapons onto Norwegian territory.

Norway's Minister of Defense T. Stoltenberg admitted that American aircraft were based at the nation's airfields but denied that they were equipped with nuclear

weapons. A new story, but one difficult to believe! After all, a Pentagon expert has stated unequivocally that no reequipping of the bombers sent to Norway took place.

If Washington transfers several dozen FB-111 bombers to Norwegian airfields it will bind Oslo even more firmly to its peace-threatening strategy. At last year's NATO session the Norwegian representative voted for the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. The door is now being opened for the deployment of American "Eurostrategic" weapons on Norwegian territory.

How do the Norwegians themselves feel about this? A week of disarmament activities begins today, initiated by Norway's Socialist Electoral League. Throughout the nation signatures will be collected under a call to reject the locating of American military armament in Norway. The public in all the Scandinavian nations are sounding the alarm. "The issue of the forward depots involves the interests not of the Norwegian people alone," the Swedish NORSHENSFLAMMEN stresses. "It does not contribute to the strengthening of peace and detente in the Polar Region, but worsens the situation."

Finland's proposal that a nuclear-free zone be created in Northern Europe is receiving increasing support. Real security can actually be achieved there not by stepping up the activities of military blocs but through a joint search for solutions which will leave this region outside the area of conflict.

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INTERNATIONAL

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ARMENIA

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Report on talk held at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Excerpts] A talk was held at the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee on 31 October between members of a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Aleksandr Lilov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee.

K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee warmly greeted the leaders from the fraternal Bulgarian Communist Party. He stated that each new meeting with our Bulgarian friends helps to strengthen the socialist commonwealth, the close ties linking our parties and our people and the friendship existing between the Soviet and the Bulgarian people. K. S. Demirchyan went on to say that the Armenian people, like all the Soviet people, have the very warmest feelings of friendship and fraternity for the Bulgarian people.

"Our nation," A. Lilov said, "has great respect for the Armenian people. Our people have had common destinies in the past and in the present. We suffered under the same oppressor. We had the same liberator—the great Russian people—for whom we have the very best feelings of gratitude. Today we are joined by the common nature of our social and spiritual development, which is based on socialist internationalism.

Many Armenians live in Bulgaria. They enjoy universal respect. Honest, hard-working and talented, they are active in various fields of endeavor—in science, in party and Komsomol work, in industry and agriculture. We know Soviet Armenia well and have respect for your remarkable achievements. We are familiar with your culture, which has produced outstanding figures not only for you but for the entire world.

In conclusion, A. Lilov stressed the fact that the Bulgarian Communist Party attaches great importance to the development of all round relations with the USSR and to the strengthening of friendship between the people of Bulgaria and those of the Soviet Union.

The following took part in the meeting, held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere: G. Atanasov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee; G. Grigorov, chief of the Organizational Department of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee; R. Kararusinov, first deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, who were members of the Bulgarian delegation, as well as D. Zhulev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR, and other individuals accompanying the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Taking part in the meeting were secretaries of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee G. N. Andreyev, V. B. Galumyan and K. L. Dallakyan; P. K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee; department chiefs of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee M. B. Arzumanyan and L. P. Manaseryan; V. A. Molodov, official in the CPSU Central Committee; and G. Ts. Liloyan, deputy department chief in the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

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INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

SOVIET-JAPANESE SYMPOSIUM--(Armenpress)--On 27 October R. Kh. Svetlova, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, received participants in the sixth Soviet-Japanese Symposium on Problems of Peace and Security in Asia, held in Yerevan. Welcoming the scientists and public figures taking part in the symposium, for the government of the Armenian SSR, and wishing them success in their work, she expressed the hope that the meeting would contribute to the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. R. Kh. Svetlova acquainted the guests with the Armenian people's achievements during the years of Soviet power. She stressed the fact that these accomplishments had been made possible by the wise Leninist national party of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the friendship and mutual assistance existing among the fraternal Soviet peoples. Nakagawa Toru, head of the Japanese delegation, special adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Japan's former ambassador to the Soviet Union, expressed gratitude to the government of the Armenian SSR for its friendly welcome and wished the republic continued success. L. P. Manaseryan, deputy chairman of the Permanent Commission on Foreign Affairs of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet, took part in the discussion. G. F. Kim, head of the Soviet delegation and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and V. G. Azaryan, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, attended the reception. [Text] [Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 30 Oct 80 p 1] 11499

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NATIONAL

GEORGIAN PARTY SECRETARY ON CADRES WORK

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 21, Nov 80 pp 31-36

[Article by S. Khabeishvili, head of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department: "Taking the Opinion of the Communists and Working People's Collectives More Fully into Account in Deciding Cadre Questions"]

[Text] A powerful lever by means of which the party persistently strives for an increase in the level of leadership of the economy and all aspects of social life is its cadre policy. The party committees and organizations and all cadres proceed from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions that for them to be really effective the creative efforts of the broad people's masses need skillful organization and correct leadership and that much depends on and much is required of leaders vested with the trust of the party and the people. High demands are now made of the contemporary leader. They are particularly great in connection with the fact that the economy's transition to the rails of intensive development has to be completed and labor productivity and quality have to be increased sharply in the 1980's. As the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum emphasized, an increase in the level of economic planning and the inculcation in cadres of professionalism, responsibility and initiative remain an indispensable condition of production success.

However, at one time in our republic there were serious shortcomings and errors in the work with cadres, as also in a number of other questions. The party Central Committee pointed these out in 1972 in the decree "The Tbilisskiy Gorkom's Organizing and Political Work To Fulfill the Decisions of the 24th CPSU Congress." The decree observed, among other things, that the party's requirement that the worker's political maturity, qualifications, moral disposition and ability to lead the masses under modern conditions be the main criteria in their evaluation was not always taken into account in the work with cadres. Lack of principle and liberalism were tolerated from time to time and the opinion of the collective and the party organization was not heeded when cadre questions were being decided. Poor workers who were incapable of organizing sometimes ended up in responsible positions as a result.

The CPSU Central Committee Decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom exerted and continues to exert great positive influence on all aspects of the life and activity of the republic party organization. The party organizations and committees are guided in their purposeful work by the conclusion that only by relying on the broad strata of the public of the republic and the working people's masses and by way of their active enlistment in the struggle to eradicate the phenomena assailed by the CPSU Central

Committee decree is it possible to create the moral-psychological climate which insures advancement. The development of the collective nature of leadership and consideration of public opinion in the formulation of decisions, including with respect to such an important question as that of cadres, has been a visible manifestation of democratism in the style of work.

The party organizations are endeavoring to consistently and constantly implement Lenin's principles of work with cadres. V.I. Lenin believed that the socialist state should organize the business of the selection of the best workers for economic building, administrators and organizers of the special and the general and of a local and state scale on a broad, plan-gearred, systematic and open basis. Cadre policy is conducted with regard for the national singularities of the republic and the multinational nature of its population. Profound internationalist convictions ruling out national narrow-mindedness and exclusiveness are inculcated in the cadres.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "The Progress of the Georgian Party Organization's Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee Decree on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom's Organizing and Political Work" makes a principled evaluation of the work performed in the republic party organization. The principle of collectiveness is being established in the solution of cadre questions, this document says, and the party authorities are taking fuller account of the opinion of the communists and the working people's collectives here. This is making it possible to avoid the mistakes which occurred up until the recent past in the evaluation of workers and their promotion in accordance with indications of personal devotion and family and friendly relations.

How the opinion of the communists and entire collectives is being taken into consideration in the selection of leader cadres may be shown in the example of the Kutaisi Auto Plant imeni G.K. Ordzhonikidze and the Tbilisi Electric Locomotive-Building Plant imeni V.I. Lenin. These are progressive collectives in which the level of the working class's consciousness and activeness is high. Skillful production organizers have repeatedly arisen from their ranks.

This is why we turned to these collectives when it was necessary to strengthen the leadership of the republic's Main Administration of Material-Technical Supply [Glavsnab]. Serious infringements of plan and financial discipline had been revealed here. This organization's leaders were strictly punished--they were dismissed from their posts. It was precisely then that the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee proposed that the communists and the collectives of the Kutaisi Auto and Tbilisi Electric Locomotive-Building plants recommend leaders for the Glavsnab from their midst. The calculation was justified. The leaders were selected in a business-like, concerned manner. Under the leadership of the party organizations meetings of the shop collectives discussed the merits and shortcomings of the nominees and their professional, moral and political qualities. The results of the discussion were summed up at meetings of the party-economic activists of both enterprises. The choice ultimately fell to A. Buadze, director of the Tbilisi Electric Locomotive-Building Plant, and Z. Skachkov, secretary of the Kutaisi Auto Plant party organization, who were then recommended for the leading positions. And it must be said that these comrades are justifying the trust shown in them.

More often than not there is now a thorough and comprehensive discussion of nominees at the scene of their activity when it is a question of the promotion of a leader

within the framework precisely of the collective in which he works. The initial premise here is understandable—who if not the communists and the members of the collective knows their own cadres and also the areas in which they might be of the greatest benefit.

Take, for example, the Makharadze Silk-Winding Factory. When the position of director became vacant here, the party committee decided to seek the advice of the communists and the members of the entire collective. After all the pros and cons had been weighed, the party organization and the collective arrived at the single opinion that skilled specialist A. Dolidze, secretary of a primary party organization, was the most suitable candidate. The factory, which is headed by the new director, is currently working well.

The party committees employ the following methods to learn the collective's opinion on cadre questions: consideration of the opinion of the communists and the trade union committee, talks with certain groups of activists, public opinion polls, sociological studies and an analysis of the working people's letters and statements. The workers' meeting is an important form of this work. And, moreover, if conditions do not allow a meeting of all members of the collective, the meetings are held by shop and by shift. The party committees and the primary party organizations approach the preparation and holding of these meetings with great responsibility and enlist union and Komsomol activists in this.

The communists contribute to the utmost to insuring that an atmosphere of complete frankness and a free exchange of opinions be created at the meeting. There is always just one goal here—to promote a person who professionally, ideologically and politically and morally conforms most fully to the given position.

At the Rustavi Foundry, for example, the communists and the collective of the biggest open-hearth mill recommended Z. Gvritidze, former deputy shop chief, for the position of chief of this subdivision. And the preliminary consultations with the activists and the discussion at a meeting of the shop's collective were instructive. While making a positive evaluation of this worker's political, professional and moral qualities as a whole, the comrades at the same time spoke about something to which he should pay particular attention. Foreman T. Barbakadze and Chief Foreman V. Gigiberiya, for example, observed that Comrade Gvritidze had to be more exacting toward the intermediate command staff. This applied primarily to the daily operational meetings. It is particularly important to clearly formulate specific assignments here, but he, when substituting for the shop chief, gave vague instructions, without being specific. And he was far from the best when it came to checking that a job had actually been done.

The advice was turned to good account. Having become shop chief, Z. Gvritidze prepares for each operational meeting, keeps a special diary in which he records the assignments given subordinates and constantly monitors their fulfillment. Not everything turned out well for the new shop chief immediately. But the collective helped. The result—the shop is operating smoothly and fulfilling plans and quotas.

M. Chivadze, candidate for the position of chief of the tube-drawing shop of the same foundry, was discussed in businesslike fashion at a meeting of this subdivision. N. Mikhaylov, leader of an electricians' brigade, and worker G. Lomsadze emphasized

in their speeches that in his new capacity this comrade should be more attentive to people and their needs and requirements. And cut out the rudeness and bawled orders.

Several months have elapsed since the meeting. Comrade Chivadze is working successfully in his new position. He combines exactingness with attention to people and is seriously and persistently studying problems of introducing new equipment and techniques.

The communists and members of the collective express their judgments publicly at the meeting during the discussion of questions connected with cadre promotion. Weighing what has been said, rejecting the husk of partiality and chance, separating out the rational kernel and making a summarized objective evaluation of a person's merits and shortcomings--this is the direct concern of the party committee, which is responsible for work with the personnel. Knowledge of how a given candidate is regarded by all the workers of the collective enables the primary party organization to make a more profound judgment as to the nominated comrade's political, professional and moral qualities and to formulate a substantiated opinion of him.

Not often, but it also happens that an originally intended nomination is rejected. This occurs when it is ascertained upon discussion that the comrade whom it was proposed to promote has serious shortcomings. Or the communists and members of the collective propose another candidate who has certain advantages over the original one. This situation came about in Tbilisi's Oktyabr'skiy Rayon. The raykom had proposed for the position of director of the Casting Equipment Plant imeni Kalinin a person who was perfectly suited with respect to personal data. But having consulted with members of the collective, the plant party organization, in turn, was of the opinion that it would be better not to invite a specialist from elsewhere but to promote a candidate from the said enterprise. The raykom studied this proposal, found it expedient, and an experienced, authoritative worker of the plant was appointed director.

We would say immediately that such instances are comparatively few. More often the higher party committees have complete information on the situation locally and propose for discussion a candidate who encounters support. But it is important that in this case the raykom was able to approach the opinion of the party organization and the collective attentively and with respect.

As is known, the USSR Constitution contains an article concerning the role, place and significance of the labor collectives. It emphasizes, among other things, that the labor collectives participate in the training and placement of personnel and in the discussion and solution of questions of enterprise and establishment management. The party organizations see it as their task to help the labor collectives realize their constitutional possibilities and assist the cultivation of the high political culture of each citizen.

Much is being done in the republic to raise the responsibility of the party organizations and collectives for their recommendations. But the responsibility should be reciprocal. It is important that also he who has received the parting words of the communists and the collectives recognize his personal responsibility to them.

In fact the meeting of the collective at which the nominee for promotion is discussed provides, as a rule, more than just a description of the qualities of the said comrade. The meeting also addresses to the candidate recommendations, advice and observations. And the new leader usually regards them as an assignment which he is obliged to conscientiously fulfill.

These wishes are reflected in a meeting protocol. Together with other information about a given nominee they are recorded and attentively studied by the appropriate party authorities and serve as a point of departure for further work with the leader. The party committee takes an interest in how he settles in in his new position, how he copes with his professional and social duties, how fully he takes account of the criticism leveled at him and how he puts an end to shortcomings observed by the communists and the collective.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee is perfecting a similar mechanism of recording the proposals made to leading cadres. All the observations concerning a given nominee made in the primary party organization and the labor collective and subsequently in his interview with Central Committee secretaries and Bureau members and during discussion of the question in the bureau of secretariat are recorded in the personal file of the said worker.

Let us study such a file. The personality of the comrade for whom it was started was studied in connection with his promotion to a leading rayon office. Here we have a few statements by those who have a close knowledge of the candidate in his work. One states that the candidate is a good speaker and organizer, makes contact with people easily and disposes them toward him and is polite, tactful and firm once he has made a decision. Another observes that his gravitation toward extreme caution in decision-making could lead to a loss of operational promptitude. A third, on the other hand, considers this a positive trait, but proposes that it not be overdone and that undue caution not be allowed. The wish is expressed that the comrade, an agronomist by specialty, delve more deeply into questions of industrial production. The proposal that he master more persistently the theory and practice of party building and develop a political approach to the solution of economic questions was also well-founded.

Thus from a mass of details the fabric of objective characteristics is formed.

At the meeting with the candidate the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee secretaries and Bureau members organized a discussion with him with regard for these qualitative characteristics and set concrete assignments and made recommendations with respect to the rayon. In particular, the secretaries recommended that the candidate probe in greater depth questions of an improvement in the work of the agricultural production associations, pay attention to the problem of fruit processing, display concern for an increase in the mechanized harvesting of tea leaf and formulate proposals for growing the feijoa crop in the rayon.

Each of these wishes and observations is usually monitored. The workers of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee machinery organize their work with the new leader in accordance with these data, paying particular attention precisely to the essence of the criticism. After the new worker has been in office for a year, a special form is filled out in the Central Committee's Personnel Sector. It

records the fulfillment of the recommendations and the work of the person on the party schedule to put an end to his shortcomings.

The party committees keep an eye on the "promotees" from the labor collectives. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and the gorkoms and raykoms periodically receive reports from the newly appointed leaders.

We are dealing with highly qualified, politically mature and creative-minded leaders. Consequently, the task is not to be their guardians in trifling matters but primarily to foster and develop in the cadres a sense of self-control and self-discipline and an ability to analyze and evaluate critically their every step.

The collective which promoted the leader contributes to his growth and his work on himself. A subdivision of the Tbilisi "Elektrovozostroitel'" Production Association discussed the nomination for the position of brigade leader. Positively recommending their comrade M. Makharashvili, the communists and members of the collective observed that he is a first-rate specialist, knows where the production bottlenecks are, is decisive, energetic and persistent, and his authority in the collective is high. At the same time there are serious complaints about the future brigade leader. It was said, inter alia, that his decisiveness sometimes crosses into abruptness and that he does not always consider it necessary to fully explain his viewpoint. The workers expressed concern that these characteristics could do the brigade leader a disservice. M. Makharashvili agreed with the opinion of the collective and promised to pay particular attention to removing the negative qualities.

And the brigade leader kept his word. Not so long ago he reported at a group party meeting on the work that had been done. The communists acknowledged that there had been a considerable change in the brigade leader's conduct since he had started in the new position. Now such traits as attention to comrades' opinions, objectiveness in evaluations and an ability to explain his position are characteristic of him.

This approach is becoming the rule: irrespective of where the new leader will work, the collective undertakes to take an interest in the activity of its candidate and keep an attentive watch on how he carries out the workers' wishes.

Usually the leader regularly meets with the communists and the members of the collective who sent him off to his new position, briefs them on his work and discusses with them the difficulties he has encountered.

Take the same Kutaisi Auto Plant imeni G.K. Ordzhonikidze mentioned at the start of the article. The collective here has already heard several times from Z. Skachkov, the former secretary of its party organization and now deputy chief of the republic Glavsnab. These meetings have a mobilizing impact on Comrade Skachkov.

The practice which the article deals with is developing as more and more labor collectives in our republic achieve a high level of responsibility, activeness and awareness. Many leading cadres are now promoted in Georgia in consideration of the opinion of the primary party organizations and the labor collectives. For example, almost one out of every two workers on the party schedule of the Tbilisskiy Gorkom has been recommended by a primary party organization and labor collective. The

opinion of the party organization and the collective where a person has worked and where he is known is now taken into consideration in the promotion of leaders of plants, factories, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, planning and scientific research institutes, departments and party and soviet bodies.

While contributing in every possible way to the development of a useful practice we at the same time caution against haste in this business. The party committees perform careful preliminary work before bringing up this candidate or the other for discussion at a meeting of all the workers.

The question of the republic party organization's tasks to improve the training, placement and education of cadres in the light of the prospects of further economic and social development was discussed at a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. The plenum collated the experience of the republic party organization in this important area accumulated since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee decree on the Tbilisnkiy Gorkom. It is significant that more than 18,000 proposals and observations were expressed with respect to cadre problems merely in the course of the preparations for the plenum in the working people's letters, at party meetings and at raykom and gorkom plenums. And, furthermore, many of the wishes expressed concerned precisely collective principles and the democratic aspects of work with cadres and the further development and extension of this activity. It was emphasized that consideration of public opinion in cadre movements prevents many serious mistakes. At the same time it was noted that in the majority of cases blunders in work are observed precisely where public opinion has been ignored at the time of a leader's appointment.

Take, for example, the following instance. The director of the Ferroalloys Plant imeni Nikoladze was tolerating serious shortcomings. The enterprise's work was distinguished by instability. Work conditions remained poor, and due concern to improve them was not being displayed. The leader lost his perspective and gave no thought to the enterprise's future. The plant's workers repeatedly warned of this in the Zestafonskiy Raykom. But the raykom and its first secretary ignored these warnings. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee corrected the party committee. The enterprise director was removed from office and expelled from the CPSU, and the Zestafonskiy Raykom first secretary was replaced by a new comrade.

There are few such instances. It is now plainly noticeable that that which is new in cadre work is gradually becoming the norm and developing into a harmonious system, departures from which, if they do occur, do so much more infrequently than before. And the reaction to these departures, as can be seen from the instances cited above, is now more prompt and effective.

The noticeable successes achieved by the republic in the Ninth and 10th five-year plans serve as a striking example of the positive changes in cadre work. These achievements of Georgia's working people have been commemorated by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner seven times in succession.

The republic will have to accomplish far more complex tasks in the 11th Five-Year Plan. They can be performed, naturally, by people distinguished by an increased level of competence and political and professional activeness.

A report and election campaign is currently under way in the party. "This campaign," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "is a great school, a university, we may say, for each communist." In the course of this campaign the communists are displaying a solicitous attitude toward everything positive that has been accumulated by practice, talking openly about shortcomings and sharing their opinions about impending business. Even today several thousand of communists' critical observations and proposals have been received. Steps are being taken promptly, as the proposals are received, to implement them. The fact that the meetings and conferences are attended, as a rule, by party committee bureau members, right up to Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members, is contributing to this to a large extent.

The report and election campaign is making it possible to analyze in depth all aspects of cadre policy and to adopt measures to insure that it be flexible and well conceived, as required by the party, and that it contribute to a further strengthening of the body of leaders and a constant improvement in the style of their activity.

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PUBLIC OPINION MONITORING: METHODOLOGY AND ORGANIZATION DESCRIBED

Kiev POD ZNAMENEM LENINIZMA in Russian No 20, Oct 80 pp 35-39

[Article by Ya. Kalika: "Techniques of Activity by Political Information Specialists in Shaping and Studying Public Opinion -- Practices in Gathering and Analyzing the Questions of Workers and Formulating Answers to Them"]

[Excerpts] One of the crucial distinguishing features of socialism is the fact that society strives to make each individual an active and creative participant in social progress. It is for this reason that the society focuses special attention on the questions of instilling ideological conviction and communist social, moral, and aesthetic values in its members and broadening and deepening their scientific worldview. Congresses of the Communist Party, Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and party documents concerning the issues of ideological work invariably emphasize the importance of forming a scientific worldview in Soviet people.

At the same time the Communist Party stresses the steadily growing significance and influence of public opinion among the working people on deciding the important issues of society's political, economic, social, and cultural life.

As the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "Further Improvement of Ideological and political Indoctrination Work" emphasizes, "Lenin's statement that the consciousness of the masses is what makes the state strong, that it is strong when the masses know everything, are able to form reasoned opinions on every subject, and undertake every action consciously, is more timely today than ever before." This places a great obligation on the press, radio, television, and oral propaganda and agitation. They must constantly improve their efforts to help Soviet people orient themselves properly regarding domestic affairs and international events and arouse a desire to make the greatest possible contribution to the common cause, to building communism.

It is on the basis of this knowledge and observation and experience that public opinion originates and develops, reflecting fairly widespread views, assessments, and judgments by the masses on important and timely aspects of the functioning of the social organism.

Public opinion forms directly among the masses of working people under the influence of the activities of state and public bodies. Two processes are

combined during its formation: the conscious and the spontaneous. It is a mistake to consider the process of formation of public opinion in a labor collective as either entirely spontaneous or entirely conscious. Both the former and the latter are present, although the ratio between them differs in each particular case. As for the general trend, under socialism the element of consciousness in this process gradually increases while the role of the spontaneous diminishes. But this does not mean that the formation process is consciously guided from the very beginning. What happens is that it originates spontaneously and then, as time passes, its formation comes to be guided by party and public organizations.

An important element in raising the effectiveness of mass political work, in particular the work of political information groups, is constant study of public opinion; recording, analysis, and summarization of questions, criticism, and suggestions arising from the working people during discussions and in private conversation; operational responses to them; and adoption of appropriate recommendations and decisions.

Responding to the call of the 25th CPSU Congress for greater attention to the study of public opinion, many party committees have set up special councils. In several oblasts of our republic, specifically Chernigovskaya, Odesskaya, and Nikolayevskaya oblasts, councils for the study of public opinion are operating at different levels: in the party committees of enterprises, rayons, cities, and oblasts. Their job is to collect, process, and summarize information coming from "below": letters and statements by working people and questions raised during political information sessions, discussions, and special political information days.

But what is the best way to organize this work?

After a meeting with an audience the political information specialist records in his notebook all the questions that were asked and notes whether they were answered or not. The activist ordinarily informs the leader of the political information group concerning the questions and suggestions. It is the job of the leader after each political information day (they are usually conducted once a week on a definite day) to summarize the questions received from all the specialists and turn them over directly to the council for the study of public opinion or the mass political work section of this council. If there is no such council the group leader should present these questions and suggestions to the secretary of the party organization or the deputy secretary in charge of questions related to ideological work.

This information moves next from the council for the study of public opinion working in the labor collective to the rayon (or city) council, and then to the council set up at the oblast party committee. In this way the kind of questions that interest specific working people and the nature of their suggestions and criticisms become known at different levels. This makes it possible to receive the most complete picture of public opinion as it has taken shape in a particular region.

This kind of communication is also necessary because in many cases the political information specialist alone is unable to answer questions immediately.

This also applies to suggestions made by the audience, because sometimes the decisions on them must be made by rayon, city, and oblast organizations and institutions.

Such activities as special political information days and meetings of information-propaganda groups from party committees with members of the labor collectives and with the populace at places of residence give considerable material on the interests, wants, and desires of the people. Each participant in these activities reports to the party committee that sent him to meet with the people concerning the number and nature of questions raised and suggestions offered.

After this material is summarized a fairly complete and thorough picture of people's interests is created. The conclusions from such analysis are discussed at meetings of the secretaries of party organizations and their deputies in charge of ideological work and at seminars for propagandists and political information specialists. The purpose of familiarizing such a broad range of activists with the material is to draw attention to the problems that are arousing public opinion. It is also important to consider them in plans for ideological indoctrination work and during the preparation for and conduct of mass political activities.

Study of the interests of the broad audience also influences the writing of plans for the socioeconomic development of labor collectives, rayons, and cities.

The political information specialist should not be a passive transmitter of information on the interests of the audience where he works. It is his job to take this information into account when planning his own activities. It is a good idea for the activist, after giving a short answer to a question raised by the audience, to propose a special discussion at a later time, or even a series of discussions, in order to deal with the matter more deeply and thoroughly. Close attention to the interests of the audience may possibly suggest certain points to him for his own creative plan.

It is desirable for the leader of a theoretical seminar for political information specialists to allocate time for information on the condition of the ideological atmosphere and public opinion. He must encourage his audience to exchange experience with studying the interests of the audience and using this information in practical work.

The sociological research done by party committees is an inexhaustible source of social information and an effective means of studying public opinion. It is very important for political information specialists. On the one hand, sociological research on various aspects of ideological work may provide useful information and recommendations for further improvements in political information work. On the other hand, the work itself and the observations made during it may themselves become the subject of sociological study.

With this in mind each activist engaged in oral agitation must keep a good notebook of his work, making entries that show the order of subjects in discussions, the approach taken to explaining problems, and also, as mentioned above, the questions, suggestions, and criticism heard from the audience. Work on writing the personal creative plan demands the same kind of diligence.

Of course, one must not rely on the results of sociological research alone. It is essential to remember that it is just one element of the scientific approach to improving information work. This work is a vital and multifaceted process of creativity and searching for optimal solutions to the problems put before political information work.

It should be kept in mind when organizing sociological research that this work begins with development of a program and plan for analysis of the object under study and depends on the degree of scientific substantiation and level of organizational-technical formulation of these documents.

Defining the program of sociological investigation is the key element in the preparatory stage. This is a complex process that demands high qualifications. The program is the theoretical basis of various aspects of the research -- collecting, processing, and analyzing the information necessary to receive theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations.

The effectiveness and quality of a sociological study and the significance of its theoretical and practical results depend on the theoretical substantiation, theoretical level of development of the program, and assembling a good system of indicators and working hypotheses. An inadequately substantiated sociological study leads to incorrect theoretical conclusions and ineffective practical recommendations.

Use of this source of information has greatly improved the analytic work of party committees. The findings of sociological studies are used in planning ideological work. The conclusions and recommendations are reflected in the decisions adopted and in preparation for and discussion of questions at meetings of bureaus, plenums, seminars of secretaries of party organizations, and in similar forums.

Public opinion is a factor in the improvement of political information work. It is important to insure that this work is precisely organized, that the intellectual level of political information sessions is high, and that the best work practices become widespread. We must continue to increase our efforts to improve the shaping of public opinion concerning timely issues of the life of society based on the use of all means of ideological influence.

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REGIONAL

GEORGIAN DEPUTY ADLEYBA SPEECH AT SUPREME SOVIET

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Oct 80 p 3

[USSR Supreme Soviet speech by B.V. Adleyba of the Georgian SSR Sukhumskiy Electoral Okrug]

[Text] Comrade Deputies! We are all tremendously impressed by our party's recent Central Committee plenum and the striking, mobilizing speech thereat by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The in-depth, comprehensive analysis of the country's economic development, the objective evaluation of the available potential for further growth of the economy and the people's material well-being and the high-minded criticism of shortcomings with the indication of concrete ways of doing away with them demand from us with the utmost strictness a profoundly considered approach to the formulation of the work program in the first year of the upcoming 5-year plan, whose tasks will be determined by the 26th CPSU Congress. Unswerving fulfillment of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's instructions concerning the need for a more persistent and insistent increase in efficiency and work quality, a further strengthening of discipline and the development of initiative locally will be the basis of their implementation.

Proceeding along the path indicated by the party, we can clearly see how much has been done since the 25th CPSU Congress and what very great socioeconomic transformations there have been in the country and in each fraternal republic.

A striking example of this is the unprecedented flowering of the economy and culture of the Georgian SSR, which in the 10th Five-Year Plan has achieved a sharp increase in economic and industrial potential and a further closing in on union-average indicators in the level of socioeconomic development.

The republic's workers have secured an appreciable increase in the scale of social production. According to preliminary data, national income in the 5-year plan will have increased 43 percent, industrial output 41 percent and the average annual gross agricultural product 35 percent, which will insure fulfillment of the set tasks.

The results of the further improvement in the republic economy's sectorial and social structure are now clear to see. In particular, the share of industry, particularly machine building, in the gross social product and national income is increasing.

The major changes which have occurred in agriculture draw attention to themselves. The republic's tea growers had fulfilled the 5-year plan quota back at the start of the present season. The citrus growers and viticulturalists will have exceeded the planned boundaries. Positive results have been achieved in the development of animal husbandry, vegetable growing and grain production and in other sectors of agriculture.

Behind all this stands a great deal of work on leadership of the republic's comprehensive socioeconomic development, an improvement in the management mechanism, a strengthening of labor discipline and the introduction of new forms and methods of management. The cooperation of the public and private attached farms for raising cattle, hogs and poultry had a positive effect in the course of realization of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's instructions concerning an increase in the production of animal husbandry products. We obtain from the population more than one-half of all purchased meat as a result of the spread of this experience in the republic.

There have also been fruitful transformations in the Abkhazskaya ASSR in the 10th Five-Year Plan. Industrial output will have increased 42.5 percent, including a twofold increase in the construction materials industry, that of light and food industry will have increased almost 38 and 24 percent respectively, and electric power generation will have increased fivefold. The number of products on which the State Sign of Quality has been conferred has increased more than tenfold.

The basis of these achievements is the high labor and political mood and the strong friendship and fraternity in the multinational family of Abkhaziya's working people. A particular wave of patriotic enthusiasm and a powerful influx of forces was elicited among the autonomous republic's working people by the new manifestation of the concern of the party and government for the further development of the economy and culture of the Abkhazskaya ASSR. This initiated an upsurge of our economy, science and culture of unprecedented proportions.

The Abkhaz people and all workers of the autonomous republic and the Georgian SSR give tremendous cordial thanks for the truly Leninist concern for the republic's comprehensive socioeconomic development to our party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and to the outstanding leader of our party and state and relentless fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness--dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Responding to the attention of the party and government with shock work, Abkhaziya's working people are participating actively in fulfillment of the planned programs of a further development of the republic's economy. Much effort and attention is being devoted to implementation of the specially adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree aimed at an increase in the production of southern and subtropical crops and the further accelerated development of agriculture in the Georgian SSR.

This requires primarily performance of large-scale meliorative operations, the laying out of new nurseries, the expansion of the citrus plantations, orchards and vineyards and an increase in the production of all types of agricultural product. Our autonomous republic is responsible for a considerable proportion of these operations.

Achieving the planned boundaries is connected with the solution of many difficult and responsible problems. And I would like in this connection to mention the great assistance rendered the republic by the union ministries and departments and express to them our gratitude for the help in overcoming the difficulties which are inevitable in the implementation of work of such a large scale.

A firm foundation for the realization of what is planned is the comprehensive development of the republic's industrial potential accompanied by an increase in labor productivity, a reduction in losses of work time, the commissioning of new production capacity and the modernization of operating enterprises.

Nor do we forget that we still have much unused potential and therefore are clearly aware of the importance of stepping up an uncompromising struggle against all that impedes our progress and of the need to hold those guilty of delays, absenteeism and the irrational use of work time and equipment which still occur strictly accountable. Considerable experience has been accumulated in this sphere in the republic, and we consider it our most important duty to utilize it as effectively as possible for the maximum involvement of potential, an increase in labor productivity and the creation of a favorable creative atmosphere in the labor collectives. As before, the well-known CPSU Central Committee decrees on the Tbilisskiy Gorkom and the Georgian party organization remain for us a reliable guide to action in this struggle.

Comrades! The efforts of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government aimed at natural conservation and an improvement in the environment are tremendous. This work is also being performed along a broad front in our republic also, where, in particular, thousands of hectares of fertile land have been restored to life. But, unfortunately, because of a lack of necessary capacity, we do not have the chance to fully process the products obtained from them. After all, the republic could right now increase the tea leaf harvest by 50,000-60,000 tons with a simultaneous improvement in the quality of the product. A similar situation has also come about in the processing of grapes, fruit and vegetables.

And a further question. We are disturbed by the current condition of the republic's coastline inasmuch as of the 306 kilometers of the Georgian SSR's coastline, more than 180 kilometers are subject to active erosion and destruction. The republic lacks sufficient resources to effectively fight this disaster. We request that the USSR Gosplan find the resources and allocate capital investments to surmount the said difficulties.

Comrades! In our republic, which in this 5-year plan has scored many successes in all spheres of the economy and culture, the prerequisites have been created for even more magnificent accomplishments in the upcoming 11th Five-Year Plan. This is reflected in the draft plan of the economic and social development and the budget of the country for 1981 being examined by the session. I propose approval and ratification of these documents with the amendments of the commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

We connect the unconditional fulfillment of the adopted plans with the great political and labor upsurge with which the country's working people greeted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum and the speech thereat

of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and as new evidence of the party's constant concern for an increase in the Soviet people's living standard.

The working people of our multinational republic, where Georgians and Russians, Armenians and Ukrainians, Azerbaijanis, Abkhaz, Ossetians and dozens of other nations and nationalities, performing their patriotic and international duty, work in a single friendly family, are increasing the contribution to the union economy.

The republic is obliged for all its successes to the constant tremendous attention and support of the party Central Committee, the Soviet Government, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally and the fraternal assistance of all the Soviet peoples, primarily the great Russian people.

Permit me to express the firm belief that, proceeding in the single formation of the fraternal peoples of the country of soviets, the working people of the Georgian SSR will successfully accomplish the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan and thereby worthily greet the 26th CPSU Congress and lay a firm foundation for the new 5-year plan (applause).

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UKRAINIAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY, FINANCE

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Oct 80 p 2

[Report on conference; Kiev, 28 October, (RATAU): "Agriculture: The Levers of Effectiveness"]

[Text] The process of building up agriculture's materials and equipment base and accelerating its mechanization, chemization and land reclamation is based upon state budget and loan allocations and upon the growing savings of kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Agriculture's productive capital and available financial resources are an important economic prerequisite for increasing the output of agricultural products. An All-Union scientific and practical conference on "Improving Finances, Credit and the Pricing System," which opened yesterday in the Ukrainian capital, discussed ways of using the productive capital and available financial resources more effectively.

Reports were delivered at the conference by M. V. Khorunzhiy, Ukrainian SSR minister of agriculture; N. A. Korch, Ukrainian SSR minister of sovkhoses; I. I. Lukinov, vice president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, director of the Institute of Economics of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and VASKhNIL [All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin]; A. A. Obzintsev, director of the Ukrainian Republic Office of USSR Gosbank; I. A. Zabrodin, first deputy minister of finance of the Ukrainian SSR; V. P. Get'man, first deputy chairman of the State Committee on Prices of the Ukrainian SSR; I. N. Chirkin, chief of the Central Finance Administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture; I. P. Mezenov, chief of the Main Administration of State Insurance of the Ukrainian SSR; G. M. Podlisetskiy, deputy director of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Economics and Organization of Agriculture imeni A. G. Shlikhter, and others.

It was noted that the materials and equipment base of kolkhozes and sovkhoses has been strengthened considerably in recent years. More than 25 billion rubles of state and kolkhoz capital has been invested in the development of the republic's agriculture under the current five-year plan alone. The farms' fixed production capital has grown by almost 50 percent, the power-worker ratio has almost doubled, and around half a million hectares of irrigated land and more than 600,000 hectares of drained land have been placed into production. All of this has made possible a considerable increase in the gross agricultural output.

It was pointed out in the report that the existing finance and credit regulatory system as a whole encourages the use of finances to make production more effective. Special attention is devoted to improving the long-term crediting procedure and to the selection of projects for such credits. It is important to accelerate the repayment of these investments. The foundation for success lies in improving economic work, observing a strict system of conservation, making the farms' internal accounting more efficient, and eliminating unproductive expenditures and product losses.

The conference stressed the fact that the tasks defined for the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan at the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the fourth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, are large and difficult ones. We must further improve economic relations within the agroindustrial complex and improve the correlation between prices for manufactured goods and agricultural products. The scientific teams must work out methods for providing the farms with the optimal amounts of financial resources and promote the proper organization of the entire finance system.

The following took part in the conference: Workers responsible for the specific areas from the Ukrainian SSR Communist Party and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, Union ministries and departments; scientists with the Southern Division of VASKhNIL and a number of Union republic scientific institutions; chiefs of financial departments of sovkhoz trusts and oblast agricultural administrations; and a number of farm directors.

At the conference, which will last three days, recommendations will be worked out for improving finances and for using financial and loan resources and the pricing mechanism in agricultural production.

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REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS VIEWS PROBLEMS IN MEAT, DAIRY PRODUCTION

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 2 Nov 80 p 3

[Article: "In the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers--On the Work Performed by the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry to Introduce the New Technology and Advanced Know-How for the Total Processing of Incoming Raw Materials and to Place Into Operation and Master Production Capacities"]

[Text] The decree passed by the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers points out that during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry has implemented a number of measures directed toward the application of scientific and technological achievements in the total processing of raw materials at its enterprises and associations, and toward the start-up and mastery of production capacities.

A total of 107 completed scientific and technological developments have been adopted at enterprises of the republic's meat and dairy industry. The total processing of raw materials has made it possible to increase the meat supply by 73,000 tons and to save more than 1,450,000 tons of milk.

We have placed into operation capacities for processing 230 tons of meat per shift, 50 tons of sausage products and 100,000 standard cans of meat products. We have built new enterprises for processing milk and remodeled existing ones. Their combined capacity has increased by 1,465 tons per shift. We have expanded capacities for the production of powdered, skimmed milk and whole-milk substitutes. A total of 83 mechanized flow lines and 47 automatic lines have been installed and placed into operation, and 24 totally mechanized sections and shops have been created. The specific portion of workers engaged in manual labor has been reduced by 15 percent.

By implementing measures pertaining to the application of scientific achievements and advanced know-how in milk and meat production we have relatively freed around 1,900 individuals and achieved a saving of 20 million rubles, compared with the figure of 10 million rubles specified in the assignment.

Despite this, the decree points out, the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry has not completely fulfilled plans for the development of science and technology. We have still not satisfactorily solved the problems of making full use of skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey for the production of food items and of increasing the production of pel'meni, ice cream and packaged foods.

Loading and unloading, transportation and warehouse operations have still not been satisfactorily mechanized at enterprises of the meat and dairy industry. A total of 2,100 people perform manual labor in them.

There are major deficiencies in capital construction. The construction of butter and cheese production plants in Lyuban' and Slutsk and a dairy plant in Gomel', and the expansion and remodeling of the meat combine in Borisov are lagging behind schedule. Production capacities at the Kalinkovich whole-milk substitutes plant and the Osipovich powdered, skimmed milk plant failed to start up on schedule. Funds allocated the "Agriculture" sector for development of the materials and equipment base for the ministry's production administration of motor transport are being applied to an extremely unsatisfactory degree. More than 1.3 million rubles has gone unused during the years of the current five-year plan.

The automatic control system for the production processes has not been properly developed in the meat and dairy industry, and the restructuring of the operation to conform to demands set by the party and the government is progressing too slowly.

The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers has required the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, guided by decisions coming out of the October 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and by the principles and conclusions contained in the speech delivered at the plenum by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, to achieve fuller utilization of the intensive factors for developing the republic's meat and dairy industry, to increase production volumes and improve the quality of meat and dairy products.

We have been told that during the period 1981-85 we must remodel nine cooling units of the meat-processing combines, master the production of new kinds of products made with milk protein, and install highly productive units for the condensing and the powdering of skimmed milk, whey and lactose dryers and other modern equipment. In 1985 we should be using at least 49 percent of the total supply of skimmed milk and buttermilk and at least 50 percent of the whey for industrial processing.

It has been recommended that we totally mechanize 25 production shops and sections during the period 1981-85 and install at least 100 mechanized flow lines and automatic lines at enterprises. We must reduce the portion of workers engaged in manual labor by 12 percent and those performing loading and unloading, transport and warehouse jobs by 18 percent.

The ministry should increase the volume of scientific research and experimental design projects for the total processing of raw materials, the development of progressive technological processes and the mechanization and automation of production performed on a contractual basis, and effect a saving of at least 21.5 million rubles by adopting scientific achievements and new technology.

We have to improve the work being performed to create automatic control systems, concentrating primarily upon matters pertaining to the automation of operational

control of processes and comprehensive production planning and analysis. By 1985 we need to develop and introduce six automatic production process control systems, and in 1982 we need to adopt an automatic subsystem for monitoring fulfillment of the scientific and technological development plan.

It has also been recommended that we perform the technical and economic groundwork for setting up a scientific production association for the creation and introduction of progressive production processes and mechanization and automation equipment, and submit our recommendations on this matter to the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers in February of 1981.

The Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers has taken into account the fact that the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry will in the first quarter of 1981 work out for the 11th Five-Year Plan a plan covering measures designed to fulfill assignments for the efficient utilization of raw materials, based on scientific achievements and new technology, and assignments for improving the production structure and increasing output volumes.

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REGIONAL

TURKMENS COUNTER JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 26 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by T. Dzhalov, chairman of a community soviet and war and labor veteran: "No Indifference in the Matter of Morality"]

[Text] The teenager. The source of constant anxieties, of the tribulations of the mother, and of the troubles of the teachers. Many dissertations have been written concerning the "enigmatic" soul of the teenager and this theme is represented on the shelves of the libraries. But the problem remains a problem.

Indifference to young people is alien to our society. Beginning in early childhood, every one of our children is surrounded with the care and attention of the state, the public and the family. And yet, painful as it is, we must note that infringements of the law have been observed among some of the young people. As a representative of the community soviet in law and order strong point No 1 of Proletarskiy Rayon in Ashkhabad I would like to describe a little of our work for the prevention of such law infringements. But, unfortunately, I will have to begin with a melancholy example.

The Gurov's live in Microrayon No. 4, on Kramskoj Street No. 13. They were a truly outstanding family, the parents and five children: two sons and three daughters. Gurov Senior is blessed with golden hands--cabinet maker, carpenter, fitter, electrician, construction specialist. His wife is an accountant. They obtained a six-room apartment from the state. In short, simply glad to be alive.

And suddenly everything began sliding downhill, so to speak. The head of the family begins to drink and is frequently away from home. The children play hockey from their classes--the mother is not there to keep an eye on them. The father splits up the children and takes over the sons. So the students Sasha and Vanya fall under bad influence. The boys developed the alcohol habit and began to roam about. For several days and even months everyone looked for them--the police and the community. But not the father.

What was the fate of his large family? Its head died. The cause of death was alcoholism. The children are now working. We helped them to find jobs. The community soviet devoted three discussions to the problem of the Gurov's. The

youngsters now have a specialty and they have regained the confidence of the adults. But who will restore to them their lost childhood?

And here is what I think. We frequently are unable to see the world through the eyes of those we educate. We adults teach our students to be fair and we ourselves often act otherwise--and we teach them otherwise by our example: rudeness and unfairness. We placate the youngster with a promise to have a heart-to-heart talk with him and then we forget or we regard it as an unnecessary waste of time. And he waits for us and the wrong inflicts a deep wound in the young heart.

The facts indicate that there are more law violators among teenagers in the 12 to 15 age group than in the 15 to 18 group.

The members of our soviet studied more than 150 families which were bringing up teenagers who had committed law violations and crimes. We became convinced that the more serious the misdemeanor the lower were the aesthetic and moral interests and standards in the family where the youngsters were being raised. In not one of these families had anyone ever consulted a library or even a book!

Man is not by birth a violator of the rules of society; he is born to be a friend, a comrade and a brother in relation to others. And what he becomes is wholly dependent on his family and the older folks he encounters on his path.

Here is another melancholy example--the Bayramov family of House No. 5 on Kramskiy Boulevard. The father was a front-line soldier, a hard-working man. The mother too has worked all her life so that her son should not know what it is to be in need. She never complained about anything and she catered to all his whims. Only this did not prove to be of benefit to the lad.

A year ago the community soviet began to receive reports that the Bayramov's son and his young wife were assaulting the mother and father, a disabled war veteran. The young people refused to come to us to discuss it. The matter, they said, is a family affair, the old people had already had their day, and they should give up the apartment or it would be worse for them.

The residents of House No. 5 were silent: they are not in contact with us--and they are in agreement on this. It ultimately reached the point where Bayramov Junior resisted a sector police officer. Strict measures were taken against the fellow. And yet the trouble could have been prevented in time if the parents had reared the son correctly and, finally, if the people around them had taken an active role.

In House No. 54 on Atabayev Street there lived a young woman, M. --, the mother of four children. After being widowed she never worked and began to frequent the bars. Left without control the children came in contact with similar neglected juveniles. Soon the children found themselves in criminal court. At the same time, residing in their house are workers of many republic institutions. They all knew what had happened but no one wanted to become involved in the "sordid" affair. And yet in their own service these people are very demanding of their subordinates, denounce them when they commit any misdemeanors, and punish them if necessary.

"With indifference--there is struggle!"--is the slogan of the members of our community soviet. In our sector (No. 3 and 4 and Microrayon No. 4) the number of so-called problem juveniles has decreased to almost one-fourth of what it was in 1975. This is the result of the important work done during all these years by the members of the soviet working in collaboration with the workers of the police, the housing administration, and the collectives of the nearby schools.

A year ago we organized a remedial school to which we invite juvenile lawbreakers who have police records or have been released from custody after a conviction. There they take part in group and individual discussions with legal specialists, court and prosecutor workers, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, and retired teachers. We also invite participation by workers of the Komsomol raykom, outstanding production workers, and deputies of the city and rayon soviets and the Supreme Soviet of TSSR [Turkmen SSR] who reside in the territory of our micro-rayons.

On the basis of a quarter century of experience as a teacher I have become convinced that preventive measures are far more effective than administrative punishments.

To this day my heart is warmed when I recall what happened with Sasha A. He and his brothers had acquired a disreputable reputation in the microrayon: they rummaged through pockets, they got into fights, and they broke windows in the school. My heart ached for the boys. And one day I made up my mind. When I met Sasha on a bus (where he had unsuccessfully tried to pick some pockets), I hailed him and grasped him behind the shoulder. "I want to talk to you, son. Let's get off together and sit down in the square." Sasha agreed. He knew me personally, having seen me at the polytekhnikum where I had come to visit some friends. We left the bus. "I am very much interested in you, Sasha. Tell me about yourself if it's not too hard to do." "Why is my life anything to you?" the youth said warily. "It seems to me that you and your brothers are good lads but you bear some sort of grudge and you do everything out of spite. And I want to help you."

At this moment two young fellows sat down on the bench alongside us--acquaintances of Sasha. One of them, taking on an air of familiarity, thrust himself into our conversation. "How about helping us, teacher. We now want very much to have a drink. Give us five rubles." I pulled the money out of my pocket and offered it to the fellow. But Sasha, flushed with shame, took the money and put it into the pocket of my coat.--"Aren't you ashamed of yourself, Misha? Let's leave here," he said to the other.

And the young fellows left. I looked after Sasha for a long time. I was now convinced that he is capable of undergoing a change in heart.

Another week went by. I went to the base on a duty watch and in 30 minutes district police inspector Tirkesh Mukhamedkuliyeu brought in two young fellows who had been detained for fighting. I recognized one of them as Sasha. He was a terrible sight: dirty and scratched.

Our conversation lasted two hours. I drove him home. And a day later the young fellow himself stopped me on the street: "Teacher, may I drop in on you. I would like to talk with you again."

We sat at my place, drank some tea and watched television. Sasha was surprised when he saw my library: did I really read all this? I answered that I didn't read alone; my wife, daughter and son read also.

"It's extraordinary. How do you have the patience for this?"

"These books provide food for the mind; a book is man's friend. Here, look at this book."

Then I handed Sasha for his inspection an album with pictures of my front-line friends. And suddenly he cried out: "This is my grandfather. He lives in Kiev and his name is Lazarenko. Tell me, what do you know about him?" I told how Lazarenko was a reconnaissance scout, how I met him twice after the war, and how I was at his home. How delighted Sasha was!

So our friendship grew stronger. For three months the lad visited me almost every other day--he learned how to play draughts and chess. Then Sasha and his brothers entered evening school and began to work.

What conclusion can be drawn from this story? Practically speaking, you can re-educate almost any youth who has strayed from the correct path--you just need a great deal of patience.

I remember quite a few names of youngsters whose destiny at first seemed hopeless. But after serving their sentence and after being taken into a strong collective and under the influence of honest workers, they turned over a new leaf and became worthy citizens of the country. Now the youngsters have graduated from tekhnikums and vocational tekhnikums and have entered higher educational institutions. Their destiny need not be a cause for concern.

Skillful application of preventive measures enables us to do considerably more effective work with young law violators, particularly in combatting inadequacies due to drinking. But this is of course not within the power of some of the community soviet officials. The party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations and the schools and Young Pioneer detachments must without fail be included in this work.

This year's plan of our community soviet includes a number of subjects of ideological and political education, mass cultural and athletic projects, the shaping of the aesthetic views of the children and teenagers, and the development of their technical creative abilities. On Soviet Army Day we organized an "Ogonyek" [center] with tea service and we invited veterans of the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars. On 8 March the young people heard speeches by top Ashkhabad Young Pioneer leaders R. A. Didarov and L. Mkrttychev. There were set up a "Lenin Room," stands, and albums and an exhibition of "Skilled Hands" which showed the work of young designers, young naturalists and members of a dressmaking and embroidering circle.

We set up a "Green Patrol," which takes care of the maintenance of the trees and the landscaping of the yards and streets. Holding meetings with the youngsters are scientists from the botanical institute of the AN[Academy of Sciences] of TSSR. In the vacation periods teenagers--Mamedov, Mukhamedov, Askarov,

Karadzhayeva and other youngsters from the 4th microrayon--helped the kolkhoz farmers to harvest the fruits, onions, tomatoes and melons.

Once a month in the children's room of the police station the teachers of the schools conduct duty watches and consultations with parents on subjects of children's pedagogy and child psychology. Lectures and talks are planned for the parents. Joint parents' meetings are held. Also participating in this work are teachers and workers of the children's room of the police station. All this has helped to reduce the number of misdemeanors and crimes among the young people of the rayon.

The education of young people is the general concern of all the townspeople and every conscientious citizen of the country. And there must be no indifference in this important matter.

7962

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

GERMAN EMIGREES SEND BACK PROPAGANDA

Tselinograd FREUNDSCHAFT in German 20 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Erna Isaak: "Letters From an 'Old Friend'"]

[Text] I have worked my whole life. I milked cows, cut hay, and brought in the harvest.

For the last 10 years I have been a cook; we prepared food for the mechanics. My husband Cornelius drove a tractor and a combine.

We brought up six children together and helped all of them to become independent. They have become decent people and are useful to their country. They receive letters of thanks, recognition, and prizes. This makes us happy.

Our oldest, Paul, is an officer in the Soviet Army. Woldemar followed in his footsteps. He is a senior sergeant. Valeriy is an electrowelder in Lissakovsk. Our three daughters live here too: Lene is a drywaller; Martha is a machinist in the sintering plant; Ida is a driller in a mechanical repair factor. For the sake of the children we moved to the city. There we can get together more often.

We constantly had the support of the Soviet Government while we were raising our children. They all studied in a boarding school that was fully state supported.

As a mother of many children I have been receiving a pension since my 50th birthday. We have a comfortable apartment in Lissakovsk, but I am still working...

Soon my husband will also be able to go on a well-deserved retirement, but he does not even think of giving up his job. We cannot even imagine life without work.

It was naturally difficult for us to take leave of the village where we had worked for more than 3 decades. We had many friends in the Vachassov Sovkhoz; we were also on good terms with our neighbors. The first years after our move to the city of Lissakovsk we missed our native village very much. Now we have become accustomed to our new residence; we have made new friends. When we celebrated our daughter's wedding the young couple received good wishes in many languages: Russian, German, Ukrainian, Kazakh. Representatives of all the sister republics had built this city in the steppes and the ore dressing plant. Our family lives here harmoniously. The fate of every one of us is closely tied to the fate of this gigantic country and its biography.

How great was my amazement when I found a letter with a West German stamp in my mail box. At first my husband and I could not understand it at all; we thought it was a mistake, since we have neither friends nor relatives there. But the address was right, even the apartment number and the last name. The return address was from Johann Harder.

Finally we remembered the man. Before the war he had lived in the region of Stavropol and was in the same class as Cornelius. Then we came to Kazakhstan. By chance they were employed together in the MTS Pavlovka as mechanics, only in different brigades. They also lived in different villages. They knew each other but were not friends. I cannot remember that he ever invited us over, nor did we ever feel the need to invite him to our house. In the 1950's Harder moved to Kirgizia. Then there were rumors that he had received a travel pass. For a few years he sent no news of himself. We also forgot him completely. If I were asked to describe him as a man, I would find it difficult. He did not stand out from the others; nothing bad could be said of him either. He was not lazy, but also was not especially eager to work; he often complained about his health.

And now here comes a letter out of the blue. What could be his intention? Neither a greeting nor any news all these years, and now... What does the letter say? Not a word about himself, but a flood of praise for the FRG. There is freedom of religion; religious people can live well. In the letter were inclosed printed prayers in German and Russian.

We did not answer the letter, put the scribblings and the printed matter in the same envelope and sent it back, thinking the matter was taken care of.

But a half-year later an envelope came again with the familiar stamp from the FRG. The same sermons and slogans. The writer reported that he had become a preacher. But the tone of the letter was somewhat restrained. This time he could not avoid complaining about his life. In Germany only those who had a key position lived well.

It became clear to me why Harder wanted to start a correspondence with us. He had lost his country and his belief in himself. Because of this he could find nothing better than to put himself in the service of the agitatory propaganda against socialist countries. These gentlemen like to think of themselves as "protectors" of human rights of Soviet citizens. But we do not need such protection at all and know only too well how Harder's servility will finally end. Just like thousands like him he will wind up useless on the ideological garbage heap. I decided to answer him: "If you decided to look for a paradise on earth and have found it, live there. You do not need to write to us any more. Nobody stops us from believing in God here. You yourself have lived here and know that religion is not forbidden. And I really do not need spiritual nourishment from the outside. Our country is here where we were born and grew up."

Through his acquaintances Harder must have succeeded in making contact with other Soviet citizens of German nationality and getting dozens of addresses. Now he is sending letters here. Apparently they found this employment for him. It seems that he cannot earn a living in any other way. I have given this much thought. Those who emigrate to West Germany hope for better living conditions and fall into a trap, as many facts prove. They are categorized as second-class people; they do

the most difficult and least paid work if they get work at all. There they do not know what to do with their own unemployed. How many people were tempted by the expectation of a "Western paradise," turned their backs on their own country and now complain of their difficult fate and want to come back: I do not know whether I am judging too harshly. But if it were up to me I would not allow such people to return. They knew why they left.

My oldest son told me that the parents of a friend from his regiment--older people--also emigrated to the FRG. They wanted to convince their son to do the same but they did not succeed. Now they have written that they committed an unforgivable error.

9232

CSO: 1826

REGIONAL

S. Ayni on the Origin, Significance of 'Tajik' Name

Dushanbe AKHBOROTI AKADEMIYAI FANHOI FCC TOJIKISTON in Russian No 2, Feb 80
pp 89-93

[Article by R. Makhmadshoyev and U. Obidov: "S. Ayni on the Origin and Meaning of the Ethnic Name 'Tajik'"]

[Text] In studying the history of every people the determination of its ethnic name is very important. In most cases the study of ethnic names is aided by restoring the history of the emergence and the formation of the ethnic group (nationality). In this aspect the problem of studying the term "tajik" (the name of one of the most ancient peoples of Central Asia) has attracted and is attracting the attention of many researchers on the history, language, and culture of the Tajik people. Concerning the origin and meaning of this term, the following have stated their points of view: N. Khanykov,¹ V. V. Bartol'd,² M. S. Andreyev,³ A. N. Bernshtan,⁴ B. G. Gafurov,⁵ A. Yu. Yakubovskiy,⁶ A. K. Borovkov,⁷ I. I. Umnyakov,⁸ N. A. Kislyakov,⁹ and others.

Concerning the question of the origin of the ethnic name "tajik" there are two principal points of view. In the opinion of some scholars, the ethnic name "tajik" appeared on the basis of the name of the "tay" tribe, which was among the Arab tribes which conquered Central Asia.

This point of view was set forth most fully in the works of V.V. Bartol'd, who explained the origin of the ethnic name "tajik" in the following manner: "Tajik, which had the earlier form tazik or tashik, is the name of a people and first had the meaning of "Arab" (later on this meaning was only retained for the form tasi), and subsequently it took on the meaning "Iranian," as contrasted to "Turk": this word was formed from the name of the Arab tribe tay."¹⁰ Or again: "Initially the Persians used the term tajik to designate the Arab conquerors, and then they extended this name to their own related tribes which accepted Islam; the Turks began to use the term tajik to designate the entire settled Moslem population, without distinction as to origin. When the Arab conquerors, with minor exceptions, merged with the indigenous population of this area, the word "tajik" was made an ethnographic term to designate the Persians, and under the influence of the Turks, the Persians

themselves began to call themselves Tajiks, utterly ceasing to apply this word to Arabs."¹¹ According to the hypothesis set forth above, the ethnic name "tajik" is a word of Arabic origin, derived from "tay," or "tasi."

An opposing point of view is maintained by those scholars who consider that "tajik" has a strictly indigenous, Central Asian-Khorasanic origin. In criticizing the hypothesis of Arabic origin of this ethnic name, the prominent Russian orientalist N. Khanykov wrote as follows: "Recently all kinds of attempts have been made to see in the Khusvareeh (Pekhlavi or Middle Persian) word 'tasik,' corresponding to the Persian 'tasi,' a synonym of the word 'tajik,' although there are no grounds to suppose that the word 'taj' with all its derivatives such as 'tadjik,' 'tadjikar' and 'tadjvar,' is any less ancient than the words 'tasi,' or 'tas.'"¹²

N. Khanykov, assuming that the terms "tasi" and "tajik" are of different origins, noted the following: "They both were in existence already during the times of the Arshakids and the Sassanids, i.e., prior to the invasion by the Moslem Arabs, and they were first transcribed by the Chinese as 'tashi' (dashi--R. M., U. O.) and secondly as 'tyaochshi'."¹³ A. N. Bernshtam and A. K. Borovkov maintain an analogous point of view.

A. N. Bernshtam supposes that the Chinese used the word "dashi" to designate not only the Arabs but also the Tajiks, although he doubts that this was the initial name of the Tajik population of Central Asia. In his opinion, serving as the Chinese variant of the word "tajik" was another term, *tāsi* or *tād'a*, which are encountered in the works of the Chinese traveler I-Tsin, who used precisely this term to designate the Iranian (Persian-speaking) population of Tokharistan (the southern regions of Central Asia and the northern regions of Afghanistan).¹⁴ I-Tsin was writing during the period (673--695) when the Arabs had still not conquered the regions mentioned above. The latter circumstance provided A. N. Bernshtam with the opportunity of asserting that "for at least 20 years before the point at which the name of the Arab conquerors could be extended to the local population, independently of the name dashi, which the Chinese used to later designate the Arabs, the term 'tajik' was already in existence, and that, therefore, the 'name' 'tajik' is of Tajik, pre-Arabic origin. . . it appeared on native soil, based on the Old Tajik language of the Tokharistan population."¹⁵

A. K. Borovkov, in studying the written landmarks of the 10th--15th centuries, has discovered that the names "tasi" and "tajika" are not mixed up in them, and that the word "tasi" is always understood to mean "Arab," "Arabic-speaking," or "bedouin," as distinguished from the word "tajik."¹⁶ He adduces data from an ancient Tibetan annal of AD 732 to the effect that "the Tajiks are the Iranian inhabitants of Central Asia, as the nearest neighbors of the Chinese in the west."¹⁷ With regard to the word "tasi" (Chinese "dashi"), in the minds of the Chinese themselves, it referred to the people living far to the west. Consequently, A. K. Borovkov notes, "the word tajik cannot be identified with tasi, which has its own history."¹⁸

As we have seen, the adherents of the concept of the Central Asian-Khorasan origin of the ethnic name "tajik" do not preclude the existence of the term "tasi" in the meaning of "Arab" after the appearance of the Arabs among the native Iranian population. At the same time they also state the fact of the existence of the native, pre-Arabic term "tajik," which originated in the regions of the Central Asian Mesopotamia, northern Afghanistan, and eastern Khorasan.

The problems of the origin of the ethnic name 'tajik,' its form and meaning, also concerned the founder of Tajik Soviet literature, Sadriddin Ayni, a fine expert on the history, literature, culture and languages of the peoples of Central Asia and the foreign East.

During the period of preparations for the 100th Anniversary Celebration of S. Ayni's birthdate we succeeded in discovering a heretofore-unknown Russian translation of a long article by S. Ayni, 'The Meaning of the Word 'tajik,' as Given in the Dictionaries, Its Use in the Works of Eastern Authors, and the Origin of This Word.'¹⁹ The article was translated into Russian by N. N. Yershov in 1943. It consists of four sections.

In the first section, "Forms of the Word 'Tajik,'" S. Ayni notes that in the works of Eastern authors and in the dictionaries one encounters primarily the forms Tajik, Yalbik, Tasik, Tasyek, Tashik. The basic form, in S. Ayni's opinion, is "Tajik," and the form "Tajek" appeared either through the fault of the copyists (scribes) or as the result of the subordination of its vocalization (vowel insertion) by poets for the purpose of observing the verse meter. With regard to the form "Tasik" (or "Tasyek"), the Mongols and the ancient Turks could not pronounce the sound "j," and in conversation they replaced it with the sound "s."

The second section of the article is entitled "Eastern Dictionaries on the Word 'Tajik' and on Other Forms of This Word." Here S. Ayni dwells primarily on the inexactitudes and distortions which were allowed in the interpretation of the word "tajik" in the following dictionaries: "Gies-ul-lugot," "Burkhani Kote," "Komus-ul-a'lon," and others. The meanings assigned to the word "tajik" in these dictionaries are as follows:

1. "Gies-ul-lugot" -- "'Tajik' -- descendant of Arabs who grew up in Adjam, most of them are traders (merchants)." And further on: "'Tajek' descendant of Arabs who grew up in Adjam, as well as the name of a region and a tribe, not Arabic...."²⁰

2. "Burkhani Kote" -- "The name 'Tajik' is not used to designate either Arabs or Turks, but, in fact, it does refer to a descendant of Arabs who grew up in Adjam." And further on: "This word is used to name neither Arab nor Turk but rather one whose father was an Arab, who was born and grew up in Adjam."²¹

In citing these excerpts, S. Ayni notes: "The nonsense of the interpretation of the word 'tajik,' as given in the "Burkhani Kote," is laughable.... If a Tajik is not an Arab, then how can he be... the descendant of Arabs?"²²

After conquering Central Asia, the Arabs began to propagate Islam among the population. For this purpose a cathedral-type mosque was especially built in Bukhara, and every Friday the local (native) population was chased into there to carry out the ritual washing. In view of the fact that the Tajiks were not able to read the prayers in the Arabic language, which was foreign to them, the conquerors were compelled to translate the suras of the Koran into the Tajik language. In pointing out this fact, S. Ayni poses this extremely resounding question: "If the Tajiks were the descendants of Arabs, then why did they not use or could not use the Koran in Arabic. . . ? And just how could it happen that the Tajiks, being 'descendants of Arabs,' . . . had forgotten their own native language ?"²³

Even more crude interpretations of the word "Tajik" were encountered in the dictionaries. S. Ayni cites an excerpt from the Turkish dictionary "Konus ul-a'lon" (compiled at the end of the 19th century by Shamsiddin Sami), where the following is stated regarding the meaning of this term: "Tajik-- the name of a Turkish tribe. At the present time this name is given to a tribe of Iranian origin in Central Asia which speaks Persian. Its members follow the occupations of trades and crafts in the cities, while in the villages they engage in agriculture; they are hard-working, gifted, talented, and cultured, but, in comparison with Turks, Uzbeks, Tatars, Afghans and other nomadic peoples, they are not distinguished by bellicosity or boldness" Of course, the awkwardness of the assertion that "Tajik" is the name of a Turkish tribe is obvious, and it cannot stand up to any sort of criticism. As regards the concepts of "boldness" and "bellicosity," S. Ayni notes: "If the compiler of the 'Konus ul-a'lon' has in mind the 'boldness' and 'bellicosity' of the ruthless and bloody wars of the savage hordes of Genghis Khan, then, of course, the Tajiks do not possess such 'boldness and bellicosity.' But if, in speaking about bellicosity, what is meant is a justifiable militancy and, in speaking about boldness, what is meant is a cultural boldness. . . in the cause of defending the motherland, then the Tajiks in this regard have not yielded and do not yield to any one of the bold and bellicose tribes."²⁴

In his critical approach to the interpretations of the word "tajik" in the Eastern dictionaries, S. Ayni notes that the basic cause for the appearance of different, at times unfounded explanations of the word "tajik" by present-day orientalist lies in the fact that the scholars have taken the basic meanings for this term which have been given in these dictionaries.²⁵

The next section of the article is entitled "The Meaning of the Word 'Tajik' and in What Places It is Used, and Its Other Forms in Works Written in the Tajik-Persian Language." Here S. Ayni cites numerous excerpts from historical landmarks ("Jam-at-tavarikh" by Khoj Rashid-ad-din, "Ravzat-us-safo" by Mirkhond, "Ravzat-us-safoi Nosiri" by Risokulikhon Khidoyat Shirazi, and others), in which the name Tajik is used to designate not only the Iranian

(Persian-speaking) population of Central Asia but also the inhabitants of Herat, Fars, Badakhshan, Kandagara, and others.

In analyzing these historical landmarks, S. Ayni comes to the following conclusions: 1) "The word 'tajik,' designating a Persian-speaking people, was used initially and applied to the Persian-speaking population of Central Asia and Khorasan...." 2) "The Persian-speaking population of Central Asia and Khorasan, to whom the name 'Tajik' had been given in ancient times, of course, ...did not arrive from anywhere but was the indigenous population of these countries...."26

These positions radically refute the point of view of the adherents of the theory which arose during the 1940's of the Arabic origin of the word 'tajik'.

In the last section of his work S. Ayni adheres basically to the folk (national) interpretation of this word: the word "tajik" derives from the word "toj," signifying "crown," "wreath." He writes: "The word 'tajik' consists of three parts. The first part 'toj' means 'crown' or 'royal wreath.' The second part 'i' is a relative particle, meaning 'pertaining to' or 'belonging to.' The third part 'k' is a noun-forming particle. Every time there is a desire to make a proper noun out of an adjective or a common noun, this letter (k) is added onto its ending, and this letter converts this word into a proper noun."27 S. Ayni adduces the example whereby the "word" "toji" may be used to designate any thing relating to "toj"... (for example, "mavorodi toji"--"pearl of a crown," or "yekuti toji--ruby of a crown"), but when they wanted ... to attribute the word 'toji' as a proper noun to a highly cultured people speaking Persian, they added the noun-forming suffix 'k' to it and obtained the word 'tajik.'28 Of course, this explanation of the word "tajik" also requires further and more profound study by linguists, based on new data. The import of S. Ayni's article is indeed enormous, since he [?] was one of the first researchers to subject to a profound critical analysis all the existing interpretations of the term "tajik" in the works of Tajik-Persian literature, dictionaries, historical sources, etc. Based on this analysis, S. Ayni came to the conclusion that the term "tajik" was of Central Asian-Khorasanic origin and had no relation to the Arab conquerors of Central Asia. This is a completely new point of view on the origin of the term "tajik." Subsequent studies in this field have confirmed many of S. Ayni's positions. S. Ayni's article about the term "tajik" has compelled us to radically review the existing explanations of the ethnic name "tajik" to this day.

FOOTNOTES

1. N. Khanykov, "Iran" [Iran], St. Petersburg, 1874, pp 24-26; Ibid., "Zapiski po etnografii Persii" [Notes on the Ethnography of Persia], Moscow, 1977, pp 82--105.
2. V. V. Bartol'd, "Soch." [Works], Vol 2, Part 1, Moscow, 1963, pp 121, 456, 469, 470.

3. M. S. Andreyev, "Po etnologii Afganistana. Dolina Pandshahir (materialy iz poyezdki v Afganistan v 1926*)" [On the Ethnology of Afghanistan. Pandshahir Valley (Materials from a Trip to Afghanistan in 1926)], Tashkent, 1927, p 10.
4. A. N. Bernshtam, "The Turks in Central Asia in the Description of Khoy Chao (726)," VESTNIK DREVNEY ISTORII, No 1, 1952, pp 191-192.
5. B. G. Gafurov, "Tadshiki" [The Tajiks], Moscow, 1972, pp 375-376.
6. A. Yu. Yakubovskiy, "Vvedeniye MIA" [Introduction of MIA], 1950, No 15, p 89.
7. A. K. Borovkov, "Filologicheskiye sochetki.--Sbornik statei po istorii i filologii narodov Srednei Azii" [Philological Notes.--Collected Essays on the History and Philology of the Peoples of Central Asia], Stalinsk, 1953, pp 49-53.
8. I. I. Ushakov, "On the Term 'Tajik' (Hypotheses and Conclusions)," TRUDY SAMARKANDSKOGO UNIVERSITETA, Vol 140, 1964.
9. N. A. Kislyakov, "The Tajiks," in the book: "Narody Srednei Azii i Kazakhstana" [The Peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan], T. I. M., Moscow, 1962, p 531.
10. V. V. Bartol'd, Op. cit., p 469.
11. V. V. Bartol'd, Op. cit., Part 2, Moscow, 1964, pp 313-314. This viewpoint of V. V. Bartol'd was supported by N. A. Kislyakov, who considered it to be the best grounded one (Kislyakov, N. A., Op. cit., p 531).
12. N. Khanykov, "Zapiski po etnografii Persii" [Notes on the Ethnography of Persia], Moscow, 1977, p 91.
13. Op. cit., p 93.
14. A. N. Bernshtam, Op. cit., p 191.
15. Op. cit., p 192.
16. A. K. Borovkov, Op. cit., p 51.
17. Op. cit., p 53.
18. Op. cit., p 51.
19. The original manuscript of this article has not been found.
20. "Gies-ul-lugot." Izd. tipografii Nisami v Indii, 1292 g. x., p 159.

21. "Burkhoni Kote" Vol 1, Lucknow, 1887, p 255.
22. S. Ayni, "The Meaning of the Word 'Tajik,' as Given in Dictionaries, Its Use in the Works of Eastern Authors, and the Origin of This Word," 1943, Russian Translation, 7 pages. Manuscript. This article (essay) was discovered by us in the personal archive of Academician A. Mirsoyev with the aid of scholarly associate of the Institute of Oriental Studies, M. Mirsoyev, for which we extend our thanks to him.
23. S. Ayni, Op. cit., p 7.
24. Op. cit., p 10.
25. Op. cit., p 5.
26. Op. cit., p 29.
27. Op. cit., p 32.
28. Op. cit., 33.

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